



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

# BULLETIN OF THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART

VOLUME V

NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1910

NUMBER 10



HYPOSTYLE HALL, TEMPLE OF HIBIS, KHARGA. LOOKING WEST, DURING THE  
COURSE OF THE REMOVAL OF THE FALLEN BLOCKS

## THE EXHIBITION OF RUGS

THE special loan exhibition of early rugs will be opened on Tuesday, November 1st. This exhibition has been planned for the purpose of increasing the appreciation of rugs of the best period—the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries—and showing their superiority in comparison with those of eighteenth and nineteenth century manufacture. None of these later products will be shown, that is, of the Bokhara, Ladig, Meles, Ghiordes or Kula looms, as they are already well known in this country, and

by many are valued too highly for the reason that they are thought to be of a much earlier date than they really are. Their inferiority in design and color is apparent to one who knows the infinite variety of pattern and the individuality of rugs of the earlier weaves. Last spring the exhibition of the Yerkes collection offered a splendid opportunity to study fine examples of the best periods. In that marvelous collection, which will probably never be equaled, the Persian animal rugs were an important feature. This class of rugs will therefore be represented in our exhibition by only a few characteristic

examples. Our plan aims at the illustration of the development of rug-weaving in all countries of the Near East which have been important in this art, rather than at the display of any one class of rugs alone. Consequently, the rug-weaving of Turkey and of India will be represented as well as that of Persia.

Turkish rugs will be represented in three groups, namely (1) rugs from Central Asia Minor and Armenia; (2) rugs from Western Asia Minor, and (3) rugs from Syria. A few rare examples of rugs made as early as the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries will lend unusual interest to this part of the exhibition.

Of special importance will be a group of Indian rugs of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, which it has not been possible until recently to differentiate from the Persian weaves by which they were so strongly influenced. Of these Indian rugs, a group hardly represented at all in the Yerkes collection, some of the finest examples will be shown.

The Kaiser Friedrich Museum of Berlin will lend to our exhibition a small rug from Asia Minor dating from the fourteenth century, which holds a highly important place in the history of Oriental rugs, being known in the literature of the subject as the oldest rug in existence.

The following private collectors, among others, will contribute: Benjamin Altman, Hon. W. A. Clark, Theodore M. Davis, of Newport, Dr. Denman W. Ross, of Cambridge, P. A. B. Widener, of Philadelphia, and C. F. Williams, of Norristown, Pa. About thirty or forty rugs will be shown, and an illustrated catalogue, with an historical introduction to the subject, will be prepared as a guide to the exhibition.

W. R. V.

## THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION

**D**URING the past winter the Egyptian Expedition of the Museum has conducted the excavations at the Temple of Hibis in Kharga Oasis that were briefly outlined in the BULLETIN of last November.<sup>1</sup> The temple,

it will be recalled, is one built chiefly in the reign of Darius the Great, about the beginning of the fifth century before Christ, and its clearing was undertaken by the expedition because of its importance as the only architectural monument of the period between the decay of the Theban Kingdom and the conquest of Alexander the Great which exists to-day in good preservation.

Prof. Gaston Maspero, Directeur Général du Service des Antiquités d'Égypte, assigned M. Emile Baraize, an engineer of the Service, to the task of consolidating and restoring the temple at the expense of the Egyptian Government while it was being cleared by the expedition. The latter owes its acknowledgments to Professor Maspero for making it possible to conduct the two pieces of work—the clearing and restoration of the temple—in coöperation, and especially to M. Baraize for his unfailing helpfulness, not only in the special task he was undertaking on behalf of the Service, but also in all of the other work connected with the excavations. The collating of previously published copies of the temple hieroglyphic inscriptions with the originals and the copying of inscriptions and scenes which have not been published heretofore or which have been brought to light during the past winter were started by N. de G. Davies of the expedition. In connection with and supplementing the Davies copies Friedrich Koch has begun a series of photographs which it is hoped to finish during the coming season, and which it is intended shall be a complete record of all the reliefs and inscriptions in the temple. The Greek decrees mentioned in the expedition's last report in the BULLETIN, as well as some new decrees, shorter inscriptions, and graffiti found this year, have been copied and are being prepared for publication by H. G. Evelyn-White, while the plans and architectural drawings are being done by William J. Jones, both of whom are members of the expedition.

The field work in the oasis began the first of December. As the temple is situated in the midst of the peasants' farms, the first step was to open negotiations with the landowners of the neighborhood, with a

<sup>1</sup> BULLETIN, IV: 199.